

# THE HERALD.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BY HENRY PITTMAN.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.

ALEXANDRIA, D.C., DECEMBER 2, 1892.

## PRICES CURRENT

In Alexandria during the last week.

### DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

Bacon new	[none]	cwt	6	9
No 1	bbl	7	50	8
Mess		8	50	9
Crackers	100%	5	50	5
Pilot		4		
Ship	bbl	3		
Butter firkin	lb (sc'ce)	18	20	
Candles	Mould	14	16	
	Dipped	13	16	
Cheese		6	7	
Cotton Upland				
Shad new	bbl	[none]		
Herring new		[none]		
Flaxseed (dull)	bush	75	80	
Flour Superfine		5	80	5
Rye flour		3	50	
Corn (cargo)	bush	55	56	
Oats		50		
Wheat (scarce)	1	10	1	12
Rye		60	66	
Hemp (Russia)	ton	215	20	5
Iron Bar (retail)		105	210	
Lard	lb	8		
Pistachio (cargo)		8		
Pork	Mess	bbl	14	15
	Prime		10	10
Spirits	N E Rum gal	35	37	
	Whiskey 1st pf	30	31	
	Apple brandy gal	30	32	
Sugar	N Orleans (fair) 100%	11	50	12
	Loaf	lb	20	
	Lump		16	
Timothy Seed	bush	3	50	4
Tobacco	Maryland	2	12	
	Potomac	2	5	50

### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

Coffee—best gr (plenty)	lb	25	a	27
Duck	Russia bolt	18		22
	Ravens	10	50	11
Fruit Raisins	keg	6		
	box	2	50	3
Indigo Spanish flit	lb	2		75
Molasses gal [dull]		35		37
Coarse Liver bu. (car)		60		62
Fine blown sack	do	3	25	
Nutmegs	lb	1	72	2
Pepper		20		21
Alspice		25		30
Brandy Fr. 4pf gal		1	50	
Gin Holland		80		90
Rum Jamaica 4th		1		
Antigua 3d		75		
Windward 2d & 3d		70		80
Sugars	1st qual 100%	10	11	50
	2d & 3d	7	50	8
Wines	Madeira gal	2	50	3
	Port	2	25	
	Lisbon	1	25	
	Malaga	75		80
Teas	Imperial lb	1	20	1
	Gunpowder	1	25	1
	Young Hyson	85		90
	Hyson Skin	[none]		

### PROVISION MARKET.

Beef, quarter	per lb	6	a	8	cts.
Veal	do	6		8	
Mutton	do	5			
Butter (good)	do	25			
Lard	do	12			
Honey	do	16			
Eggs per dozen		12		16	
Potatoes	per peck	16			
Do sweet	do	16		18	
Turnips	do	12			

## "O tempora! O mores!"

A writer (in a Leesburg paper), alluding to the "great horse race," at Washington the other day, makes the following contrast. He states that he was at the sale of the late Col. Hoomes, of Caroline co. where 15 or 20 prints of horses (some of the originals of which are now dead) were sold: A single print of the *Eclipse* sold for twenty-four dollars; a pair of Diomedes & Hamilton, for thirty-five dollars; and a print of the New Market race ground in England, for thirty-five dollars!—while at the same sale he saw a likeness of Gen. Washington, (by R. Peale,) 3 feet long in a military dress, with a large gilt frame, sell for two dollars and fifty cents! and another likeness of Thomas Jefferson for one dollar and fifty cents. Such is the strange taste of some people in the world.

## DISTRESSING CASE.

A late English paper gives the particulars of the sufferings of a young man who received a pair of boots from the cordwainer, where they had been for some time under repair. He put the boots on the next day, to visit some of his friends. On walking a little distance the boots soon became so very painful that he was soon obliged to "put back." What could cause the pain he was at a loss to conceive—the boots fitted him easily when he put them on, and the leather was very soft. He applied several times, with great pain, the boot jack—and succeeded finally, only by tearing both the stockings and nearly all the skin from his feet.

The cause of this unpleasant circumstance it will hardly be believed arose from the shoe-maker having neatly lined the boots with—"cobler's wax." The gentleman applied to a magistrate for redress, but it being a rare case the magistrate was at a loss how to decide, and the gentlemen and the shoemaker ultimately settled the affair themselves.

The ambassador from Mexico to the U. S. has arrived.

## THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

From the Charleston City Gazette. A kind of literary persecution is carried on in France. The printers and editors in that "legitimate" dominion have been so unfortunate as to become the peculiar objects of the ultra-royalist attention. Let one of these "brief abstracts" but open his mouth or scribble *currente calamo*, (as most of the tribe are wont to do) and immediately he is relieved of 500 or 5000 francs, and rewarded with fine lodgings in a large house, and the greatest care is taken of his person. The amusing story of the *canvassed bootmaker*, subjected the witty editor to a prosecution! Proceedings have also been instituted against four opposition journals in France—they are prohibited from publishing the proceedings in courts of justice, because they *dared*, in one instance, to publish the *whole truth*!

To what extravagance this passion for security is carried by the present government of France, the following anecdote, related to us by a gentleman recently from that "delivered" country, will testify. A little boy observing the duke d'Angouleme descending from his carriage and entering a house, asked his elder brother, a young man of twenty, "where the duke was going." To which the other replied "I suppose to take a drink!" An old crowd who overheard him, in her zeal for loyalty immediately communicated this *seditious* expression to the police. The young man after a confinement of four months, was heard in his defence; and as it appeared that the expression, *though having a seditious tendency* was uttered with the most innocent intention, the criminal was only sentenced to banishment on the frontiers of this delivered, this mild, this happy kingdom! "The Bourbons are restored," said the late Governor Morris: "his true—the Bourbons are restored, but 'the agony' is not yet over. The press is put down, say the friends of despotism: 'tis true the press is put down, but it possesses an elastic spirit which, sooner or later, will rebound with terrible energy."

A book of a very singular character has lately been published in London and republished in Philadelphia. It is entitled "the death bed confessions of the late countess of Guernsey, the queen [Caroline's] last letter to the king, &c." It is a book of little more than one hundred pages. We have had the curiosity to read it, and could we be satisfied that it is genuine, we should recommend it as one of the most curious pieces of history of secret court intrigues which has appeared since the publication of "The Book." It displays such scenes of villainous intrigue, of corrupt practices and vicious propensities indulged, as have rarely been published. It is well known that the countess of Guernsey was on the most intimate terms with the whole royal family, and if we may credit those confessions, she abused every confidence placed in her. She grossly belied and betrayed the late queen, the present king and every branch of the royal family, of England. It is not possible to read such displays of profligacy without being grateful that we have no royal family, no nobility to contaminate the morals and squander the wealth of the people. According to the volume before us, Caroline was the victim of the perfidy of the courtisans of George IV. and of his mother. [Dem. Press.]

## A CORRECT PICTURE.

A lively little paper at Nantucket, called the *Inquirer*, gives the following picture of an editor's occasional avocations. It is really drawn from the life; and possesses no small share of attic wit and genuine humour.

"Custom and the carelessness of writers have rendered it a very important and painful duty of all newspaper editors, to put ninety-nine hundredths of the communications and advertisements, which are offered for publication, into language fit to be read. This, to disclose some of the 'secrets of our prison house,' we take the liberty to do especially when requested; always, however adhering strictly to the facts, and as nearly as possible to the language contained in our copy.—Did we not in general exercise this duty, newspapers would exhibit a strange compound indeed. We are often times forced to unravel hieroglyphics, that would puzzle an Egyptian necromancer; to decipher *chryseography*, which is more like *cryptography*, and resembles a Moaic MS. rather than any postdiluvian production;—to transcribe the idioms of all languages into that of our mother tongue as well as we know how; to affix punctuation to things that come to us without point or character. We have prose to translate, wherein the first letter of every line is an obnoxious capital; and poetry to measure & versify, in which the capitals stand forth in thick array like scare crows in a pea patch, or 'sheep's bones round a parsley bed.'"

The powder mill of Mr. James Lemon, of Fairfield township, in Westmoreland county, Pa. was blown up a short time since; and we are sorry to state, Mr. Lemon was shockingly burnt. It appears some powder was grinding at the time of the explosion, and that Mr. Lemon was standing with his back near the mortar. He heard the whizzing of the burning powder, which was damp, and the shock deprived him of presence of mind to escape. The unfortunate man cannot tell what caused the accident, but attributes it to the friction of the machinery.

## NAPOLÉON, &c.

A military individual, who resided at St. Helena nearly the whole time Bonaparte was there, has, in the Charleston Courier, given his testimony in favor of Dr. O'Meara's book, and related the following:

"*Tippoo Scott*, (a colored lad) the natural son of a farmer, was amongst the many selected by sir Thomas Reade, the deputy adjutant general to attend upon the ex-emperor and his suite, in subordinate situations; Tippoo was employed as a stable boy—he was a sly, designing lad, and one capable of carrying into effect the wishes of count Las Casas. This lad, after a residence of eight or nine months at Longwood, was selected to be the bearer of letters to Europe, and was to have made his escape in some ship.—Las Casas himself, sewed the writings, which were done upon silk, and in hieroglyphics, in the inside lining of the boy's jacket; giving him instructions and directions where to go in London. The lad had it in his possession three weeks; but affection for his father (which was ill-requited) induced him to tell him of his wish to go to England. The father apparently consented, but shortly after questioned his son respecting the views he had in leaving the island, and as he had been so long in the household at Longwood, the father entertained suspicions, and having through entreaties and threats elicited the secret from his son, and of the promise Las Casas made him of an immense reward if he succeeded—the father in the first instance approved, but fear of detection induced him to go to sir Hudson Lowe, and make him acquainted with the extent of his own son's guilt. The poor lad was immediately secured, and the stolen dispatches taken from his jacket lining; the consequence was, that he was transported to the island of Ascension; and count Las Casas, together with his son, an amiable youth of 15 years of age, were sent immediately on board one of the cruisers to the cape of Good Hope, and ultimately to England. The writings could not be deciphered, although shown to many, amongst whom I was asked to use my endeavors. The lad would not disclose the name of the person to whom he was directed in London, and the governor remained in total darkness with respect to the intelligence he was to have conveyed."

## NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT.

A resolution was offered in the Vermont legislature, on the 9th inst. nominating a candidate for the next presidency. The house, without hearing it read, refused to consider it. Mr. Adams was the person named in the resolution, but the rejection was not made with any reference to the individual.

## U. S. BANK.

The delegates appointed by the stockholders of the bank of the U. States, to nominate a successor to Langdon Cheves, esq. the present president, have named Nicholas Biddle, esq. of this city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the former gentleman. [Phil. Gaz.]

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Two beautiful specimens of American female ingenuity were shown at our office yesterday. One a lady's hat and cape, made of the down of the milk weed, or silk grass, by two young ladies of the name of Babcock, of Whitestown, Oneida county; and the other a beautiful imitation leghorn hat, made by a miss Collar, of Sangerfield, in the same county.—These articles received the premiums at the Oneida fair in October, and do credit to the taste and ingenuity of the fair manufacturers. [N.Y. Advocate.]

## FIRE.

On Wednesday week the court-house in Northampton, Mass. containing the register's, clerk's, sheriff's, and other offices was destroyed by fire. The building, which was of brick, has been erected but 5 or 6 years, and was an ornament to the town. The court of common pleas was in session when the fire broke out, between the roof and the court room.

## PORT OF AMBOY.

Went to sea on Saturday, last, from the port of Amboy, (N. J.) the brig White Oak, mounting ten brass long sixes, with a valuable cargo of opium, brandy and specie, for the coast of Sumatra, owned by Messrs. G. W. & H. Bruen.—We understand, says the Newark Centinel, it is the first vessel from our state, on a similar voyage, since the revolutionary war.

## TRADE.

NASSAU, N. P. OCT. 30.—It was my opinion of many persons, some months ago, that so soon as the port was opened to American vessels we should have a number of them coming here, but this has not been the case, three only having arrived here. It has caused some surprise that no vessel should have come from Savannah or Charleston as rice has been scarce for some time.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

BOSTON NOV. 23.—Last night about 1 o'clock, the second story of the shop of Messrs. Davis, Watson & Co. Marlboro' street, importers of plated ware and jewelry, containing much valuable silver and other wares, caught fire by means of a wooden chimney board. Two lads slept in the room where the fire broke out, and gave the alarm; in consequence of which it was finally extinguished, though not without producing considerable loss of property.

## EXTRAORDINARY NEGOCIATION.

From the (London) Morning Chronicle.

A negotiation has been for some time on foot between the thieves who robbed the Ipswich mail coach of the notes of Alexander & Co. to the amount of £31,199 and some persons on the part of the bank. The thieves had signified, soon after the robbery took place, that the risk they ran, and the ingenuity they exercised in this hazardous undertaking, entitled them to a great portion of the sum they had made themselves masters of, and they made an exorbitant proposal to the concern, undertaking to restore the whole of the notes upon the payment of no less a sum than £5,000 in sovereigns, and an indemnity from all charges or demands. A refusal was given to this monstrous proposal and the thieves, who are not afraid of detection, seemed careless as to the rejection of their terms, being men who have already made fortunes by enterprizes of the same kind, and perfectly well able to try the patience of those who are so unfortunate as to come within their reach. The efforts of the firm for the recovery of their notes were unremitting. In consequence of their knowledge of the determined spirit of the gang to make the most of the robbery, the sum of £3,000 was offered to them, on condition that they would forthwith return all the notes, and the principals of the concern gave it to be understood that no larger offer should be made, and that the police should commence their operations without delay if those terms were not accepted. The gang replied that they had already sent £3,000 into circulation; and as that money was quite out of the question, they must look for a profit from the notes in their possession; and they demanded 3,000 more as a recompense for their loss, if they should give up all they had risked their lives to obtain.—For some days the negotiation was kept up, but the bankers were playing a deeper game than the thieves; in all those places where their notes were in great circulation they were called in, and it was pretty well ascertained at the time, that none of the stolen notes had been circulated; the report to that effect having been made by those who were so deeply interested for the purpose of raising their terms. On Wednesday bills were posted on the walls offering a reward of £5,000 to those who will give information of the robbery either at Alexander and Co.'s or at Fry and Co.'s St. Mildred's court, Poultry, so that the parties may be apprehended and convicted, and the property recovered.—£2,000 have been offered for the conviction of the parties without the recovery of the property; and the public have been requested to take no more of the black ink notes of the Ipswich bank without well knowing the persons from whom they receive them, as Alexander and Co. had instructed their bankers in London to refer those who presented such notes to themselves at Ipswich. The colour of the copper plate has been changed from black to red, and at Fry's banking house yesterday some notes of the Ipswich bank, which were presented by strangers, were stamped with the words "stolen," referred to Alexander and Co. Ipswich, and returned to the person who presented them. It is calculated that the gang cannot pass more than a couple of hundred pounds' worth of the stolen notes, as a general terror of the black Ipswich bank notes prevail wherever they have been in circulation.

## "More the Merrier."

There are more than thirty candidates for the situation of clerk in the house of representatives.

## AGRICULTURAL.

One thousand bushels of corn, besides an abundant supply of potatoes and other vegetables, have been raised at the almshouse farm, Salem, (Mass.) the present season.

## CORN.

Mr. Jacob Cavode, of Fairfield township, (Pa.) raised sixty seven bushels of corn on three fourths of an acre of ground this season.

## CABBAGES.

Mr. Pick, of New-York, selected from an half acres of cabbages, seven heads, which weighed 134 pounds.

## SNOW.

We understand from a passenger in the stage, that there was a considerable fall of snow, between Trenton and Brunswick, yesterday morning. [Phil. Gaz.]

## THANKSGIVING.

The governor of New Jersey has appointed Thursday the 12th of December, to be observed through the state as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving.

## BURLESQUE DUEL.

On Tuesday night the audience at the city theatre were exceedingly amused by the representation of "Modern Honor." The laughter was loud, long and oft repeated; nay sometimes shouts of applause were heard. The use of cologne water to soften the hands, of oak bark to make the skin bullet proof, and the lute-striding dress to render the person invulnerable, were all duly served up with appropriate dialogue and action. The squabbling and dodging was performed by Sambo Puffy and Caesar Huffy, valets to col. Bombastes Puffy and the hon. Mr. Huffy. The song of "Oh how cruel am de bullet ball," was encored; the whole piece was well received and was given out for a second representation amidst shouts of applause. [Phil. Dem. Press.]



## Capture of a Pirate, & Death of Lt. Allen

NORFOLK, NOV. 28.—The piratical schooner *Revenge*, prize to the U. S. schooner *Alligator*, lieut. Cunningham, prize master, 10 days from Matanzas, has just anchored below. She was captured on the 9th inst. off Point Yeaca, (Cuba) having five American merchantmen, viz. 1 ship, 2 brigs and 2 schooners in company which were also re-captured by the *Alligator*. In attempting to board a second piratical vessel, we state with the most painful feelings, lieut. Allen, the gallant commander of the *Alligator*, and three men were killed, two seriously, and one dangerously wounded. The merchant vessels have been sent to Charleston, for adjudication.

The *Revenge* parted company with the *Alligator*, bound here, first night out. Acting lieut. McKone, died on the 19th Oct. in Port au Prince bay. Lt. commandant Allen was buried at Matanzas on the 11th inst. [Beacon.]

## HAVANA, NOV. 14. By an express arrived 13th inst. we notice the following:

MATANZAS, NOV. 11.—The gallant Allen (commander of the U. S. schr. *Alligator*) is no more! You witnessed the activity with which he hastened to recapture the vessels which were taken in sight of this port. In fact he timely arrived to save five vessels which he found in the possession of a gang of pirates, consisting of upwards of 500, stationed in the bay of Siquapa, about 15 leagues to windward of this port. He fell by two musket balls through his body, being in the foremost boat of a division which attacked the principal vessel of the pirates, a beautiful schr. of about 80 tons, mounting an 18 pounder on a swivel, and fourteen other guns, with the bloody flag nailed on the mast. He was at the time with captain Freeman, commander of the marines, with 12 men in the nearest boat, and took possession of said schooner after a desperate action in which his courage, mounted to the highest pitch, proved successful in conquering her. All the pirates made their escape, except one, before the *Alligator*'s boats could reach them; some running away in their boats, and others by swimming. Two other piratical schrs. got off with a light wind, by taking to their oars. Capt. Allen died four hours after receiving his wounds, manifesting in his conversation a calmness and fortitude honorable to his character, and left his friends somewhat consoled by his heroic courage and intrepidity of mind. The schr. *Alligator* came in this day, bringing her prizes and the five vessels re-taken.

The government of this place is making arrangement jointly with the commander of the Spanish man of war brig (whose conduct is highly praised by the officers of the *Alligator*) for the interment, with all the honors of war, which is to take place to-morrow. This event has greatly dejected us, and our commerce with this island and New-Orleans will be entirely destroyed, if an adequate force is not stationed here to protect it. The best comment I can make for the present is, to enclose a list of the recaptured vessels, and tell you as a truth that many of our men are missing, who probably may have been murdered.

Loss of the *Alligator*'s two boats.—Killed—Capt. Allen and 2 seamen. Mortally wounded, 2; severely 3.

Vessels re-captured—Brig Iris, of Boston, bound to New-Orleans; brig Sarah Mary Ann, of do. do.; schr. Argo, of Salem, bound to Matanzas; schr. Nancy & Mary of Boston, from Norfolk to Pensacola; ship William Henry of N. York, bound to New-Orleans, with passengers.

## FROM CURACOA.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 29.—By the arrival of the brig *Hippomenes*, we have received Curacao papers and verbal accounts to the 9th inst. The United States ship Cyane, capt. Spence, arrived at Curacao on the 2d inst from Lagaira, and was to sail for Porto Cavello, about the 17th. We regret to learn a confirmation of the accounts by way of Norfolk of the illness of the crew. About 20 of the sick were put on board of the brig *Fame*, which sailed thence for this port on the fourth inst.

Gen. De Coudray Holstein, Messrs. Irvine and Vogae, were yet in prison at Curacao. Capt. Sistare, who has arrived in the *Hippomenes*, was acquitted by the court, and permitted to leave the island, though not before a formal demand was made for him by the government of Porto Rico, as well as for the abovementioned persons, but the governor declined delivering them up until the decision of the court was made known.

Capt. Spence, of the Cyane, had made an application for the release of Mr. Irvine, as an American citizen. The governor replied, that it was his greatest wish to cultivate the friendship of the U. States but that Mr. Irvine could not be considered a citizen of the United States, he being declared in every paper relative to the affair, as secretary of state of the island of Bouqua, his signature being attached to every one as such. It was not known what further measures capt. Spence would pursue, but it was believed he would not persist in his demands.

The papers contain accounts from Lagaira to Oct. 29th. The sleep of war *Hercules*, of 500 tons, twenty-two 32 pounders and three 12 pounders, com. Daniels, and the private armed brig *Ven-*